UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/792,297	03/04/2004	Fumiko Shiraishi	Q80180	3153
23373 SUGHRUE MI	7590 08/19/200 ON. PLLC	EXAMINER		
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			SHEEHAN, JOHN P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1793	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/19/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/792,297	SHIRAISHI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John P. Sheehan	1793	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.7 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 J</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under the process.	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15 and 16 is/are with 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	ndrawn from consideration. or election requirement.		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomposed as a composition and a composition to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the control of the control	cepted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is objection.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list.	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati prity documents have been receive au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate	

10/792,297 Art Unit: 1793

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. The rejection of claims 1 to 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murray '119 (US Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0009119) in view of Thumm '332, (US Patent No. 6,221,332) has been overcome by applicants' amendments to the claims and applicants' arguments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1 to 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over each of Hattori et al. (Hattori '458, US 2004/0005458); Hattori et al. (Hattori '357, US 2004/0033357); Hattori et al. (Hattori '868, US 2004/0170868); Hattori et al. (Hattori '276, US 2004/0137276); Hattori et al. (Hattori '747, US 2004/0091747); Waki et al. (Waki '242, US 2003/0203242) or Waki et al. (Waki '978, US 7,066,978) each taken in view of Thumm et al. (Thumm '332, US 6,221,332).

The applied references have a common assignee and inventors with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the references, the

10/792,297

Art Unit: 1793

references constitute prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Each of Hattori '458, Hattori '357, Hattori '868, Hattori '276, Hattori '747, Waki '242, Waki '978 teach making magnetic particles capable of forming a CuAu or Cu₃Au hard magnetic ordered alloy phase by the reverse micelle process comprising combining reactant streams in a reactor (Hattori '458, paragraphs [0021], [0022] and [0045]; Hattori '357, paragraphs [0037], [0038] and [0061]; Hattori '868, paragraphs [0041] and [0068]; Hattori '276, paragraphs [0029], [0030] and [0053]; Hattori '747, paragraphs [0043] and [0065]; Waki '242, paragraphs [0043] and [0063]; and Waki '978, column 3, lines 47 to 61).

10/792,297 Art Unit: 1793

Thumm '332 teaches that pressurized reactant streams having pressures of 8,000 to 50,000 psi (55 to 345 MPa) improves the mixing of the reactants, results in a more efficient reaction (column 1, lines 55 to 68) and provides a more uniform smaller particles size product (column 16, lines 37 to 45). The reactant stream pressure of 8,000 to 50,000 (55 to 345 Mpa) taught by Thumm '332 overlaps the reactant stream pressure of "not less than 1 MPa" recited in the applicants' claims.

The claims and the teachings of the primary references differ in that the primary references do not teach the use of a high pressure reactant stream.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to use high pressure reactant streams in the process taught by each of the primary references so as to improve the mixing of the reactants, the efficiency of the reaction and to provide a more uniform smaller particles size product as taught by Thumm '332.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Page 5

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1 to 14 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 to 13 of U.S. Patent No. 7,066,978 (Waki '978) in view of Thumm et al. (Thumm '332, US 6,221,332).

Waki '978 claims a method of making magnetic particles capable of forming a CuAu or Cu₃Au hard magnetic ordered alloy phase by the reverse micelle process comprising combining reactant streams in a reactor,

Thumm '332 teaches that pressurized reactant streams having pressures of 8,000 to 50,000 psi (55 to 345 Mpa) improves the mixing of the reactants, results in a more efficient reaction (column 1, lines 55 to 68) and provides a more uniform smaller particles size product (column 16, lines 37 to 45). The reactant stream pressure of 8,000 to 50,000 (55 to 345 Mpa) taught by Thumm '332 overlaps the reactant stream pressure of "not less than 1 MPa" recited in the applicants' claims.

The claims and Waki '978's claims differ in that Waki '978's claims do not recite the use of a high pressure reactant stream.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to use high pressure reactant streams in Waki '978's claims

Art Unit: 1793

process so as to improve the mixing of the reactants, the efficiency of the reaction and to provide a more uniform smaller particles size product as taught by Thumm '332.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see response, filed June 9, 2008, with respect to the Office action mailed November 23, 2007 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1 to 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murray '119) in view of Thumm '332, has been withdrawn.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P. Sheehan whose telephone number is (571) 272-1249. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F (7:30-5:00) Second Monday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

10/792,297 Art Unit: 1793

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John P. Sheehan/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1793

JPS